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LIST OF FATALITIES

Among the American Troops Engaged in the Philippine War.

NEARLY EIGHT HUNDRED MEN

Have Perished From Philippine Bullets and Disease—Official Approval of General Otis' Conduct of the War—One of the Volunteer Regiments Completed—Difficulties in Coaling Transports at Manila to be Obviated—To Form a New Pacific Fleet With the Iowa as Flagship—The Nebraska Volunteers Arrived.

Seattle, Wash., July 29.—The Times prints what purports to be a full list of fatalities in the American army in the Philippines up to June 1st. The list was furnished by Fred. F. Eitel, a representative of The Manila Freedom, who claims to have obtained it from the records of the surgeon general's office at Manila.

The total of fatalities is 736—23 officers, 699 privates and 14 civilians attached to the army. A remarkable feature of the record is found in the statement that the number of officers killed in battle is out of all proportion to the number of privates killed. On the other hand, fewer officers died from disease proportionately than privates. Out of the 23 officers dead, 16 were killed in action, 2 were drowned and 5 died of disease. Of the 699 privates 294 died of wounds received in action, 9 were killed accidentally, 23 were drowned and 7 committed suicide. One hundred and six died of typhoid fever, 89 of smallpox, 47 of dysentery, 28 of pneumonia, 19 of malaria, fever and 14 of various diseases. Of the 14 deaths among civilians, 7 were from smallpox and 3 from gunshot wounds received in action.

Washington, July 29.—The number of enlistments for the Philippine campaign yesterday was 456, making a total of 7,092.

OFFICIAL COMMENDATION OF OTIS.

About ten days ago Secretary Alger cabled General Otis, saying that there was some criticism of him in the American press, but assuring him that he had the entire confidence of the secretary of war and the administration. So far as known at the war department, the only messages sent by President McKinley to General Otis were those which have been made public and consisted of commendatory words of the general and the troops in the field for what they accomplished.

Colonel Pettit, commanding the Thirtieth regiment at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, telegraphed the war department today that his enlistments number 1,150 which is within 200 of the full quota of the regiment. He will with-

Fifty Thousand Men Out of Work

Chicago, Ill., July 29.—More than 50,000 men will be thrown out of employment Monday, and work will be stopped on every large building in the city in which brick made in non-union yards is used in its construction, if the business agents of the building trades council carry out their intentions. No representatives of the brick manufacturers were present today at the conference of those involved in the brick makers strike at the rooms of the Masons and Builders' Association, and as a result nothing was done in the way of settling the difficulty. At the headquarters of the committee having the strike in charge it was said the manufacturers had failed to send representatives to attend the conference, and as a result the strike would be pushed vigorously forward from now on. Today being a half holiday, no attempt was made to stop work on any of the buildings, but, beginning with Monday, it is said, every workman will be withdrawn from the buildings where brick from non-union yards is used.

All weak places in your system effectively closed against disease by DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cleanse the bowels, promptly cure chronic constipation, regulate the liver, and fill you with new life and vigor. Small, pleasant, sure; never gripe. R. R. Bellamy.

The Hundred Mile Bicycle Race

New York, July 29.—The 100-mile paced bicycle race at Manhattan Beach track today for the \$1,000 purse was won by Burns Pierce, of Boston, the present holder of the 100-mile American record. He failed, however, to beat his own record of 3 hours, 24 minutes, 41-15 seconds, finishing 3:27:52-5 seconds. The stiff breeze blowing across the track probably lessened the champion's speed. Frank Waller was second in three hours, 44 minutes, 9-13 seconds.

Gambling in Havana Must Stop

Havana, July 29.—Mayor Lacost has determined that gambling in Havana must stop. Hitherto Chinese gambling houses have been raided by the police, but now the war has extended to aristocratic gambling circles. Fourteen arrests were made last night and a large quantity of money was captured.

Dewey Visits the Imperial Stables

Trieste, July 29.—Admiral Dewey accompanied by Captain B. P. Lambert, commander of the United States cruiser Olympia, and Flag Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby and Consul Dor visited the imperial stables at Loppiza today, returning on board the Olympia this afternoon.

A BIG BOYCOTT

The Street Railway Strike Resolved Into a Boycott of the Cleveland Street Car Company and of All Who Patronize It

Cleveland, Ohio, July 29.—Now that order has been practically restored within the city, the street railroad strike has resolved itself into a general boycott of the Big Consolidated Company and everybody who rides upon its cars. Apparently the strikers have the sympathy and active co-operation of all the labor organizations in the city, and not only are merchants being punished for riding on the trolley cars, but they are warned against selling goods to other people who do ride, on threat of losing the trade of union men. Instances are given in which druggists have refused to sell medicine to people who were accused of patronizing the Big Consolidated, and physicians have been boycotted for riding on the cars while going to see their patients.

The boycott of the troops has aroused the ire of Adjutant General Axline, who declares that there is a state law to punish people who interfere with the militia. There is one section of the statutes which provides a maximum penalty of \$1,000 fine and six months imprisonment for every person who tries to persuade or discourage a member of the national guard from responding to a call of riot duty.

General Axline says the boycott and the threat of certain employers to put on the blacklist those employees who turned out with the militia are covered by this law and he threatens to institute prosecutions against dealers if the boycott is continued. He says also that actions may be begun under the civil rights law and he sent several soldiers to a restaurant today for dinner with the express purpose of beginning such action against the proprietor if he refused to serve them.

WEATHER

Halp

AN EIGHT ROUND BOUT

Beech Reuble Knocked Out By Steve O'Donnell

New York, July 29.—Steve O'Donnell, the heavyweight pugilist and boxing instructor at Harvard university, scored his first knock-out this afternoon, when he put Beech Reuble, of Ohio, out in the eighth round with a hook on the chin, in the Westchester Athletic Club arena at Tuckahoe, N. Y. About 2,000 spectators were present and Brooklyn Jimmy Carroll was referee. The men were scheduled to fight twenty-five rounds, but when Reuble weighed 170 pounds and was suffering from fright, while O'Donnell was thirty pounds heavier.

O'Donnell had a great advantage in height and reach. He fought all around his man, and had him in groggy condition early in the fight, and the knock-out, and yet he had all he could do to finish Reuble.

In the opening round Reuble showed to good advantage and raised a swelling over O'Donnell's eye. O'Donnell repaid this with interest in the next round, and in the third round was easy. In the fourth round both men were doing good work, but after this O'Donnell outgrew the westerner. He knocked Reuble down time after time, but the latter came back as long as he was able, until after the opening of the eighth O'Donnell sent Reuble to the boards with his left and again with his right. The last time Reuble was unable to arise and was counted out.

The Championship Single Scull Race

Boston, July 29.—The result of the three cornered championship single scull race between young Edward Teneyck, Joseph Maguire and Joseph Whitehead, which served to attract over 20,000 people to the banks of the Charles river this afternoon, was scarcely a feature in the second and final day of the national regatta. Teneyck easily pulled away from his opponents and merely paddled over the line at the finish, six lengths ahead of Maguire and nine ahead of Whitehead.

The two eight oared events, the senior, which was won by the Germania Barge Club, and the intermediate, that came over from yesterday and was won by the Boston Athletic Association, were both hotly contested, while the intermediate doubles and the four oared races were full as exciting. The New York Athletic Club won the four oared and the Jeffries Point Rowing Association, of East Boston, the doubles, while the intermediate singles and the association senior singles were won by Frank B. Greer, also of the Jeffries Point, and John Rumohr, of Rat Portage.

"Our baby was sick for a month with severe cough and catarrhal fever. Although we tried many remedies she kept getting worse until we used One Minute Cough Cure—it relieved at once and cured her in a few days." B. L. Nance, Prin. High School, Bluffdale, Texas. R. R. Bellamy.

A \$150,000 Fire

New York, July 29.—Fire in a five-story brick building at Nos. 55 to 59 Moore street tonight did \$150,000 damage. A dozen firemen were injured or overcome by smoke. The building was owned by the Trinity church corporation and was occupied by a number of firms, including Sennan & Co., wholesale grocers; the Sanford Manufacturing Company, Potter & Wrightington, healthfood products; A. Booth & Co., canned goods; and Enos B. Smith, stork. These firms' losses vary from \$5,000 to \$30,000, while the damage to the building is estimated at \$50,000. The fire extended to the adjoining building occupied by a number of families. It was in rescuing these families that the firemen were overcome by the dense smoke and in some cases rendered unconscious. All will recover. The tenement was not damaged to any extent.

Yellow Fever at Panama

Colon, Columbia, July 29.—It is officially announced from Panama that the yellow fever has ceased to be epidemic there. The total number of cases reported since the outbreak of the disease is eighty-eight, of which forty-five resulted fatally.

PEACE CONGRESS CRITICISMS

By the German Press of Different Parties—Abuse of England and the United States—Germans Unfavorable Over American Trade on the Continent

(Copyright by Associated Press.) Berlin, July 29.—The papers this week have been giving their verdicts on the outcome of the peace conference at The Hague. The tone of the comment of papers friendly to the conference generally is one of disappointment that so little has been accomplished, while those opposing indulge in gleeful felicitations that no more was accomplished.

The Tageblatt considers that the form of arbitration adopted marks an important step toward securing the peace of the world.

The most important result The Post sees is that a method is now open to nations for settling difficulties, saying: "While the conference has not ushered in the millennium, still it shows that the powers are earnestly striving to preserve for the people the blessings of peace."

The national liberal Boersen Zeitung calls the final protocol a funeral oration, and says it results equal zero.

The Kreuz Zeitung, referring the United States and England, says: "The nations that boasted loudest of their humanity made the stoutest resistance to practical humanitarian propositions."

The Kreuz Zeitung referring to England and the United States stood together in opposing the prohibition of bombs filled with noxious gases, the United States backed up England's refusal to abandon the dum-dum bullet. The platonic declaration of the conference for the principles of the czar's proclamation, the Kreuz Zeitung continues, "introduces absolutely no change in existing conditions."

The press of Berlin devotes much attention to the Arons case. Dr. Arons is a professor who lectured on physics at Berlin university, and a social democrat, whose presence in the university had given great offence to all favorable to drastic measures for combating socialism. The diet passed a law a year ago, called by the press the Arons law, making it possible for the government to proceed against and dismiss socialist professors. Under this the philosophical faculty, a week ago, tried Professor Arons and unanimously declared that they would no longer tolerate his presence. The state's attorney appealed the case to the ministry, who, it is regarded certain, will dismiss Professor Arons.

The Associated Press correspondent's recent interview with Dr. Schwarzenstein has been reproduced in the newspapers with comments mostly friendly to the United States, but The Dresden Tages Zeitung takes occasion to express distrust of the government, and says: "All depends upon the means employed for preserving friendly relations with the United States. American friendship is not worth having if it must be purchased by the abandonment of important German interests, especially economic advantages, or by keeping cool when German dignity is wounded."

AFRAID OF AMERICAN COMMERCE

The Solingen chamber of commerce reports that exports from that district to the United States have fallen off 40 per cent., as the result of the Dingley tariff.

The Dresden chamber of commerce complains loudly of the increase of American competition, especially in manufactures, articles and explains that American superiority in the world's markets is due to the extraordinary activity of United States consuls and to the immense capital of American manufacturing companies, permitting the greatest division of labor and specialization, enabling them to produce cheaper in spite of higher wages. The report admits that Americans sell at low, even cut-throat prices, but explains this by the assertion that high prices enable manufacturers to sell for high prices at home, while they dispose of their surplus abroad at the lowest prices. The rate of the falling off in exports to the United States leads to the view that exportation will cease entirely and that it will become necessary for German manufacturers to build branches in the United States.

The motive power of the Berlin street cars is being rapidly changed from horse to electricity. The results that billions are of daily occurrence between electric and other cars and wagons.

Telegraph boys will be experimentally employed in Berlin, replacing men. The change will begin soon.

A German officer has invented an acetylene searchlight which can be carried by one man and which will illuminate everything for a hundred yards. It is expected to be of great use in searching for the wounded after a battle and bridge building at night.

CANT DOWN AMERICANS.

The announcement that one of the great American insurance companies has decided to comply with the requirements of the Prussian law, in order to be readmitted to do business here, is received with the greatest consternation in insurance circles. The Deutsche Versicherungs Zeitung this week has a strong protest, asserting that experience shows that American companies are untrustworthy, and warning the government against giving them the right to do business here.

Irritating stings, bites, scratches, wounds and cuts soothed and healed by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve—a sure relief and application for tortured flesh. Beware of counterfeits. R. R. Bellamy.

Run-away Electric Car

Springfield, Pa., July 29.—A trolley car on the Montgomery and Chester electric railway, ran away while going down a hill at this place tonight and dashed into a building at the foot of the incline. At least twenty-five persons were more or less seriously injured. It is said the car was completely demolished. The most seriously injured are John P. McCauley and Miss Fannie Keller, both of Phoenixville. All the injured were taken to nearby houses and had their wounds dressed.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures dyspepsia because its ingredients are such that it can't help doing so. "The public can rely upon it as a major remedy for all disorders arising from imperfect digestion."—James M. Thomas, M. D., in American Journal of Health, N. Y. R. R. Bellamy.

INTERESTING STORY

Told to the Investigating Committee by Ex-Commissioner Smith.

WHY HE ACCEPTED THE OFFICE

Induced by Russell to Exchange Places With Mewbourne Under Promise of Increase of Salary—The Promise Not Kept and He Advised to Say no More About it—Number of Fertilizer Inspectors Increased to Give Jobs to Members of the Board.

The Unrestrained Railway Tax List Certified to the State Auditor.

(Special to the Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 29.—The legislative investigating committee today put John R. Smith, ex-commissioner of agriculture, on the witness stand. His testimony was taken at length. Among the listeners was James M. Mewbourne, also an ex-commissioner, who yesterday testified that Governor Russell said Smith was not competent to manage the penitentiary. This was the reason Governor Russell gave for transferring Mewbourne and Smith, so that the former took charge of the penitentiary and the latter of the agriculture department.

Smith was on the witness stand three hours. He said he had been requested by a member of the board of agriculture last December to put more fertilizer inspectors on duty, on the ground of frauds, suggestions coming from members of the board. He put on six. Then he was urged to put on three more, the latter to be members of the board. He put them on. According to his ideas this was done to give some of the board jobs.

He has no control of money except \$760 for farmers' institutes. There was also about \$450 drawn from the treasury by persons who held institutes.

He was asked to show his itemized account of expenditures for institutes. He said he had one, but did not know where. Secretary Bruner said he had searched for it, but could not find it. Smith said Loge Harris took a great deal of interest in the department, but he thought Harris was pretty well paid for his interest.

Smith said rumors of extravagance had come to him, but he had nothing to do with them. He expressed the belief that the agricultural department could be run much more cheaply than the fusionists had run it.

He was asked why he had changed office of penitentiary superintendent to that of commissioner of agriculture.

In reply he told a very interesting story—that Loge Harris went to the penitentiary to see him and suggested that he make the change; that his salary would be increased to \$2,500, so he would lose nothing by the deal; that he had never had any direct conversation with the governor; that the governor and himself were not on good terms then. Judge Robinson had seen him at Goldsboro and insisted that he make the change; William H. Chadbourne, also a friend of the governor, had telegraphed Smith to go to Wilmington and see him. Smith went. Chadbourne assured him the change would be better for him and the governor desired it. Smith finally decided to make the change, and he placed the resignation as superintendent of the penitentiary in Robinson's hands, but his salary was never increased. He assured the committee, that he did not say anything about it except to suggest to the board of agriculture that the latter ought to fix it. He then talked with a lawyer about it. The lawyer talked with Loge Harris and the latter told Smith he thought it would be best for him at that juncture not to press the matter. So Smith was buncoed out of his money.

When Harris had this talk it was after last fall's election and things looked mighty bilious.

Today State Auditor Ayer received the following letter from Clerk Brown, of the corporation commission:

"I hand you herewith a statement of the valuation of railways, telegraph, telephone, steamboat and sleeping car companies by the corporation commission for 1899. The valuation of railways mentioned on sheet 1, to which no value is placed, is withheld for reason that the commission is enjoined by the federal court from certifying the same to you. The valuation for the Western Union is withheld for the same reason. For your information I hand you valuation for 1898 of those

roads whose valuations are not reported for 1899."

The auditor said: "I will certify to the treasurer the taxes on those roads not restrained. I have not decided yet whether, as far as the others are concerned, I will certify to last year's valuation as part payment or whether I will wait until Judge Simonton settles all matters and take final payment. The amount of state and municipal taxes which would accrue from \$10,000,000 increase of assessment which the corporation commission made or attempted to make, would be \$90,000; of this amount \$25,000 would go to the state."

Expected Insurrection in San Domingo

Fort du France, Island of Martinique, July 29.—Tranquillity prevails at Monte Cristo, but all the people are anxiously awaiting the important events which is expected will occur shortly.

General Pinchard, the governor of the city, has taken all possible measures to prevent any attack which may be made by the followers of Senor Juan Jimenez, one of the candidates for the presidency of the republic. He has advised the government to issue a decree proclaiming amnesty for all Dominican exiles with a view to appeasing the people.

Work to Be Resumed in Old Mines

Minneapolis, Minn., July 29.—A special from Negaunee, Mich., says: The Riverside and Magnetic mines, the first named having been shut down six years ago, while the other was closed a great time ago, are to be opened at once and worked vigorously. Both are located near Republic. The Klonian mine, near Republic, another veteran producer idle for twenty-five years, is likely to resume work at once. It is probable the Republic mine, one of the oldest and richest, will soon change hands at a consideration of \$2,000,000, which is four times the value it was stock in the mine was selling less than five years ago.

Indicted for Staying Dynamite in His Possession

New York, July 29.—Francis J. Curran, formerly a motorman on the Second avenue underground trolley line, was arraigned today in police court and held in \$1,000 bail, another veteran producer idle for twenty-five years, is likely to resume work at once. It is probable the Republic mine, one of the oldest and richest, will soon change hands at a consideration of \$2,000,000, which is four times the value it was stock in the mine was selling less than five years ago.

A Big Libel Suit Ended

New York, July 29.—After nearly a month of trial of the suit of W. S. Brower, against The Denver Times for libel, before Judge Thomas and a jury in the United States court, this city, a verdict was this afternoon rendered against Brower and in favor of The Times on its merits. The jury was out two hours and twenty minutes framing replies to three questions formulated by the court as determining the suit.

Hunting Him with Bloodhounds

Rochester, Ind., July 29.—Three hundred men, with bloodhounds have surrounded 400 acres of timber eight miles from this place in an effort to catch a man who got Nellie Berger to leave her home with him several days ago on pretense of employing her on a farm. A young woman supposed to be Miss Berger and a man were seen by some berry pickers in the timber.

Two Big Fires

LaCrosse, Wis., July 29.—The plant of the LaCrosse Wallis Carriage Works was destroyed by fire tonight. Loss \$75,000.

Hull, England, July 29.—Bryson, Jameson & Co.'s timber yards and Sameris Co.'s grain warehouse were destroyed by fire tonight. The loss is \$120,000.

A World's Record Breaker

Fall River, Mass., July 29.—A world's record was broken today at the Fall River cycle track, when a quint manned by Joe Reed, of Fall River; J. L. Chance, of Taunton; E. C. Belcher, W. F. Cheever and J. H. Hardin, of Attleboro, did two miles in 4:08, clipping four seconds from the world's record.

San Dominicans Insurgents Active

Cape Haytien, July 29.—Advices just received from the Dominican frontier say that the insurgents have cut the telegraph wires in the neighborhood of Santiago de Los Caballeros and near Moca. The insurgents in the western part of San Domingo await the arrival of Don Juan Isidoro Jimenez, under whose leadership they intend to attack Santiago.

In the Transvaal

Pretoria, July 29.—The general tone of the parliamentary debate in London is regarded as satisfactory, but doubt is expressed in official quarters as to the acceptability of the proposed joint inquiry, unless it shall include all questions in dispute.